In the Claims:

Please amend the claims as shown in the following listing of claims, which will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1.-15. (Canceled)

16. (New) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising:

an antigen;

a type 1 inducing adjuvant that is not an oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) containing a CpG motif; and

Alum.

17. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the antigen is a viral, parasitic or bacterial antigen.

18. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 17, wherein the antigen is a hepatitis viral antigen, HIV-, HPV-, or influenza antigen..

19. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 18, wherein the antigen is a hepatitis viral antigen further defined as a hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or hepatitis D antigen.

20. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a polycationic polymer, lipid particle emulsion, stable formulation of squalene and pluronid polymers and threonyl analogs of MDP (syntex adjuvant formulation (SAF)), monophosphoryl Lipid A (MPL), saponin, and/or an immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) that does not contain a CpG motif.

21. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a lipid particle emulsion further defined as MF59.

22. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a saponin further defined as QS21.

23. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is an immunostimulatory ODN further defined as a deoxynucleotide comprising deoxyinosine and/or deoxyuridine residues; a deoxynucleotide comprising at least one

2′deoxycytosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate 3′ adjacent to a 2′deoxyinosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate, or an ODN based on inosine and cytidine.

24. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a deoxyinosine-deoxycytosine 26-mer.

25. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a polycationic polymer further defined as a synthetic peptide containing at least 2 KLK motifs separated by a linker of 3 to 7 hydrophobic amino acids; a polycationic peptide, polylysine, or an antimicrobial peptide.

26. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a synthetic peptide with the sequence KLKLLLLLKLK.

27. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is polyarginine.

28. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide.

29. (New) A method of enhancing an antigen-specific type 1 immune response against an antigen comprising:

obtaining a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antigen, a type 1 inducing adjuvant that is not an oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) containing a CpG motif, and Alum; and

administering the pharmaceutical composition to a subject;

wherein an antigen-specific type 1 immune response against antigen is enhanced in the subject.

30. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the antigen is a viral, parasitic or bacterial antigen.

31. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein the antigen is a viral antigen further defined as a hepatitis viral antigen, HIV-, HPV-, or influenza antigen.

32. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein the antigen is a hepatitis viral antigen further defined as a hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or hepatitis D antigen.

33. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of a polycationic polymer, lipid particle emulsions, especially MF59, stable formulations of squalene and pluronid polymers and threonyl analogs of MDP (syntex adjuvant formulation (SAF)), monophosphoryl Lipid A (MPL), saponins, especially QS21, an immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN), and combinations thereof.

34. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a lipid particle emulsion further defined as MF59.

35. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a saponin further defined as QS21.

36. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is an immunostimulatory ODN further defined as a deoxynucleotide comprising deoxyinosine and/or deoxyuridine residues; a deoxynucleotide comprising at least one 2′deoxycytosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate 3′ adjacent to a 2′deoxyinosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate, or an ODN based on inosine and cytidine.

37. (New) The method of claim 36, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a deoxyinosine-deoxycytosine 26-mer.

38. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a polycationic polymer further defined as a synthetic peptide containing at least 2 KLK motifs separated by a linker of 3 to 7 hydrophobic amino acids; a polycationic peptide, polylysine, or an antimicrobial peptide.

39. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a synthetic peptide with the sequence KLKLLLLLKLK.

40. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is polyarginine.

41. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide.

42. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the subject is human.